

PACIFIC PULP & PAPER ♦ INDUSTRY

AUGUST
1934



Portland, Oregon, Where the International Convention of TAPPI
Will Be Held September 10th to 13th

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— 35 PAGES



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HYDROSULPHITES**

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HYPOCHLOROUS
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Vol. 8

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No. 8

COME TO PORTLAND

TAPPI INVITES YOU TO ENJOY
ITS CONVENTION PROGRAM
SEPTEMBER 10th TO 13th

Plans are nearing completion for one of the most important educational gatherings of the year, the International Convention of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry known everywhere as TAPPI. When TAPPI members and their families arrive in Portland, Oregon, September 9th from almost every country where pulp and paper is produced, they will find everything in readiness for a highly instructive and enjoyable time.

From the opening session Monday morning, September 10th, until the dinner dance Thursday evening, September 13th, every minute will bring forth something unusually interesting. The chairmen in charge of the various committees arranging the program say that the papers and discussions cover such a variety of subjects that everyone will obtain information valuable to his own business.

The educational part of the convention includes many unusual and interesting papers. TAPPI men will learn of the Pacific Coast's vast stands of pulpwood timber and of the research carried on to develop processes for making the finest grades of pulp and paper from this region's wood.



CLARK C. HERITAGE
TAPPI'S PRESIDENT

And those who come for a vacation as well as for knowledge will not be disappointed, for the variety of recreation and entertainment planned will be sure to send them home feeling that this was one of the finest vacations they will ever have.

Although the detailed program of the day session will not be announced until just before the meeting opens, the schedule below will give a good idea of the way the time will be divided.

TENTATIVE TAPPI PROGRAM

Saturday, September 9th:

Dinner dance at Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash., for those coming West on the "TAPPI SPECIALS", and awarding of free Alaska cruise.

Sunday, September 10th:

Arrival of TAPPI special trains in Portland, Oregon at 10 a.m.
Typical Western Reception — A surprise is in store.

Registration.
Sight-seeing in Portland.

Monday, September 10th:

Morning:

Registration.
Technical session.
Noon luncheon—

W. D. B. Dodson, Executive Vice-President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce will speak on "Potential Power Resources in the Pacific Northwest and Their Relation to the Pulp and Paper Industry."

Afternoon:

Technical session.

Evening:

President's Dinner.
Distinguished speakers, music and entertainment.

Toastmaster: Franklin T. Griffith, President Portland Electric Power Company.
(Dinner Dress Optional).

Tuesday, September 11th:

Men's Program:

All day will be devoted to trips to the logging operations of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company at Cathlamet, Wn., and of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at the foot of Mount St. Helens. Busses will carry the members to Longview, where logging trains will furnish the rest of the transportation.

Dinner at the Hotel Monticello in Longview, Washington.

Ladies' Program:

Trip by auto up the Columbia River Highway and around the famous Mt. Hood Loop with luncheon served at Cloud Cap Inn on the slopes of Mt. Hood. Return to Portland at dinner time.

Wednesday, September 12th:

Morning:

Technical Session.

Joint luncheon with the ladies at which Ray Smythe of Portland will speak on "A Business Forecast for the Future Based on a Study of Planetary Influences". This subject is to be taken from Mr. Smythe's new book, "Stars Ahead", and will be illustrated with slides.

Afternoon:

Inspection of the Crown Willamette Paper Company's specialty paper mill at Camas, Wash., and a short trip up the Columbia River.

Evening:

Dinner and Cabaret Entertainment.

Ladies' Program:

Noon luncheon with the men.
Afternoon tea party at famous country estate on the Columbia River.

Thursday, September 13th:

Morning:

Technical Session.
Pacific Section business meeting and election of officers.
Buffet luncheon.

Afternoon:

TAPPI Golf Tournament.

Evening:

Farewell dinner.
Awarding of Golf Prizes. Toastmaster: Ralph Shaffer, President Shaffer Pulp Company, Tacoma, Washington.
Dancing and entertainment.

Monday evening a dinner will be given in honor of President Clark C. Heritage. Prominent guests will be introduced, and several well-known speakers will be presented.

Tuesday evening Fred C. Alsop, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, plans to hold a cabaret dance. There will be some unique musical and entertainment features participated in by TAPPI members. The ballroom will be decorated in original style, and everything is being planned with the aim of giving everyone a highly enjoyable evening.

Though the educational program is the basis for the convention, the recreational features of the gathering have not been slighted. The fun begins for Middle Western and Eastern TAPPI members when the two special trains leave the new Union Station in Chicago, September 5th at 10:30 p. m. Nearly two hundred reservations have already been made for the two trains.

After crossing the Dakota prairies the TAPPI specials will stop for a visit at one of the greatest of natural wonders, Yellowstone National Park. The entire day is spent viewing the geysers and Yellowstone Canyon, whose multi-colored walls will be long remembered by everyone.

From Yellowstone the specials enter the famous Rocky Mountains where the scenery is unsurpassed. Just west of the Rockies is Spokane, the home town of the Inland-Empire Paper Company, and there at the world famous Davenport Hotel, Myron Black, vice-chairman of the Pacific Section of TAPPI has ar-



H. ROBERT HEUER, General Chairman
TAPPI Convention Committee

anged a dinner dance. The high-spot of the evening will be the drawing of numbers given everyone on the TAPPI specials, and the holder of the lucky number will receive a free ten-day trip into the beautiful North country. The TAPPI Transportation Committee has arranged with the Alaska Steamship Company to take the winner of the drawing on a tour of such well-known Alaskan points as Skagway, Juneau, Ketchikan, Wrangell and Sitka, and without the lucky one having to spend a cent.

After a few hours relaxation at the dance in Spokane, the TAPPI specials will resume their journey westward, following the course of the mighty Columbia River down to the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River Gorge will be viewed at sunrise as the train slips along through the opening cut in the Cascade Mountains by the age-old Columbia. To the south is majestic Mount Hood, and almost at its base on the Columbia River is the site of the Bonneville Dam, where the Federal Government is developing 450,000 kilowatts of electrical power. As the dam, now well under way, will be on tidewater, and suitable timber is available both to the north and south, the paper industry is bound to be one of the chief users of the power.

At 10 o'clock Sunday morning, September 9th, the TAPPI special trains arrive in Portland, and the rest of the day will be spent in the renewing of friendships between Eastern and Western TAPPI members.



G. S. BRAZEAU
Transportation

TECHNICAL PAPERS TO FEATURE WESTERN RESEARCH

Under the direction of Raymond S. Hatch, chairman of the Program Committee, a number of interesting papers have been secured for delivery at the business sessions.

With the thought in mind that TAPPI men from the Middle West and East will want to learn all they can about Pacific Coast wood and the processes employed in turning it into pulp and paper, Mr. Hatch has arranged to satisfy the Eastern TAPPI members through several papers on Pacific Coast subjects.

Papers to be Summarized

To permit greater time for open discussion the papers will not be read in their entirety, but will be summarized by the authors. The papers will be printed in full and given to those attending the sessions as they enter the meeting. By this method those attending will familiarize themselves with the subject to be discussed and come prepared to ask questions of the man who presents the paper.

Thornton Munger

Probably the subject holding greatest interest for Eastern TAPPI members is that dealing with the pulpwood resources of the Pacific Coast. Little accurate information has been available in the past in the absence of a thorough survey. However, the United States Forest Service completed in May of this year a survey begun in 1930 of the pulpwood resources of Western Washington and Western Oregon, and a presentation of data drawn from the survey will be offered by Thornton T. Munger, director, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.

Mr. Munger's long experience in the problems of forestry in the Pacific Northwest qualify him to speak with authority on his subject of "Forest Supplies of the Northwest of Interest to the Pulp and Paper Manufacturer." Undoubtedly the facts and figures which Mr. Munger's paper will bring forth, will be of vital interest to Easterners not



RAYMOND S. HATCH
Technical Program

acquainted with the species, size, quantities and geographical location of Pacific Coast timber.

Before hearing Mr. Munger's paper it is suggested that TAPPI members read the summary of the Forest Service's Survey, published on page 15 of the Annual Review Number of PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, issued in June of this year.

Dr. H. K. Benson

Dr. H. K. Benson, dean of the Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, and one of the founders of the Pacific Coast Section of TAPPI, has done much research work on the pulping of Pacific Coast woods. Dr. Benson has devoted a large amount of time and effort toward the developing of a process for pulping Douglas Fir, the most abundant of Western species and the chief source of West Coast lumber. His paper, "The Pulping of Douglas Fir in Ammonium Bisulphite Solutions," will be received with interest for it promises to extend the use of Douglas Fir beyond the confines of the kraft industry into the sulphite process.

Walter Holzer

While a student at the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Walter Holzer prepared his thesis on "A Study of the Natures of Coloring Matter in Kraft Pulps." Mr. Holzer, now with the Crown-Wilamette Paper Company at Camas, Washington, has extended his studies of the subject and will offer them to members of TAPPI. Kraft producers will be particularly interested in Mr. Holzer's research into the nature of coloring matter in kraft pulps.

Dr. C. S. Keevil

For those interested in drying problems, the paper to be read by Dr. C. S. Keevil, Department of Chemistry, Oregon State College, will bring out some new ideas on "Heat Transmission in Paper Drying Processes." Dr. Keevil has appeared several times before the Pacific Section of TAPPI and his subjects have provoked much interest and discussion.

New Burner Described

"The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company Spray Type Sulphur Burner" will be discussed in a paper by Dr. Otto Kress, W. H. Swanson, D. C. Porter and B. F. Smith of the Institute of Paper Chemistry of Appleton. Lengthy experiments have been carried on in Wisconsin mills and the paper will present the results in which the sulphite industry has shown great interest.

R. M. Snell

Mr. R. M. Snell of the Hurlbut Paper Company of Lee, Mass., will tell of "History and Biography in the Paper Industry."

Dr. Leo Friedman

Dr. Leo Friedman of the University of Oregon Department of Chemistry, has prepared a study of the "Influence of PH on the Adsorption of Dyes by Cellulose and Fillers." Dr. Friedman has attacked many of the problems experienced by the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific Coast, and his papers have contributed largely to the success of several meetings of the Pacific Section of TAPPI.

R. A. Dodson

"Power Potentialities of the Pacific Northwest" will be the subject of a paper offered by Mr. R. A. Dodson, executive vice-president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dodson is familiar with this subject in which interest is high because of the Federal Government's construction of power dams on the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oregon, and Grand Coulee, Washington. The power to be derived from the Bonneville project will probably exert much influence upon the further development of the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific Coast.

Steel on Opacity

The subject of opacity is much discussed among paper makers because of the development of new methods for obtaining this much desired quality. Mr. F. A. Steele of the New Jersey Zinc Company will offer some new ideas in his paper, "Increasing the Usefulness of Less Expensive Fibres With Zinc Sulphide Pigments."

Motor Control

Of interest to electrical men is the paper "Economic and Safety Features of Cubical Type Motor Control Units," by E. H. Vicary and K. L. Howe. Mr. Vicary is Engineer Representing Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, Olympic Forest Products Company, Rainier Pulp & Paper Company and the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company. Mr. Howe is engineer for the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Seattle office.

Steam

For those having particular interest in steam problems, the paper offered by Ralph Smalley, Vice-President of the Washington Gas & Electric Company, will bring out some new ideas. He will speak on "The 14-Inch Steam Line between the Washington Gas & Electric Company and the Longview Fibre Company's plant."

Welding

"Metalayer Operations as Applied to Pulp & Paper Industry" will be presented by the Air Reduction Sales Company's Portland Branch.

Alloy Castings

The buyer of stainless steel castings is not as a rule aware of the variety of problems confronting the producer of alloy castings. Correct analysis is not the only factor necessary to turning out a good casting, and Ernest G. Swigert, Vice-President of the Electric Steel Foundry Company of Portland will discuss

some phases in his paper, "The Casting Problems of Stainless Steel". It is expected Mr. Swigert's talk will provoke much discussion of points not usually touched upon in the buying of stainless castings. The Electric Steel Foundry has pioneered the making of corrosion resisting steel castings on the Pacific Coast, and has expended much money and effort in perfecting their products. In a few years time Electric Steel has become one of the outstanding producers of alloy castings.

C. C. Hockley

Mr. C. C. Hockley, well-known pulp and paper mill engineer, will talk on "Potential and Actual Federal Projects Under Construction in the Pacific Northwest." Mr. Hockley knows this subject thoroughly. He is Oregon State Public Works Engineer.

Consistency

"Consistency Regulation," will be discussed by Frederick Wierk of Johnson-Wierk, Consulting Engineers of New York City.

Technical Control

Glenn Long and Ray Schadt of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company will talk on "Technical Control as Applied in West Coast Pulp & Paper Mills."

Pulp Specifications

Miss Helen U. Kiely, laboratory director of the American Writing Paper Company of Holyoke, will discuss, "Pulp Specifications." This subject is of fundamental interest to West Coast pulp producers for it will present the buyers' viewpoint.

Pulpwood Supply

Minor Davis, manager of the Logging & Timber Department, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, will discuss the "Pulpwood Supply of the Pacific Northwest".

Acid Making

Dr. W. L. Beuschlein, professor of Chemical Engineering, University of Washington, will speak on "The Theory of Absorption Applied to the Sulphite Tower".

Hogged Fuel

"Design and Operation of Hog Fuel Burning and Handling Equipment" will be the subject of a paper by H. F. Bastian of the Combustion Engineering Company, Portland, Oregon.

C. P. R. Cash

C. P. R. Cash, chemist of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company, will offer a technical paper, but the title has not yet been selected. It will concern the technical side of sulphate pulp production.

Dr. W. L. Beuschlein

Dr. W. L. Beuschlein, professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Washington, is one of the original organizers of the Pacific Section and a frequent contributor to the success of the West Coast meetings. His recent research work has developed into his paper entitled, "System CaO-SO₂-H₂O."

Electricity

"Modern Electrical Equipment in the Pulp & Paper Industry" will be the subject of R. V. Maier of the General Electric Company's Portland office. Mr. Maier has had much experience in the electrical end of the growing West Coast industry.

Maintenance

W. R. Gibson, chief engineer, Rainier Pulp & Paper Company, will present a paper on "Maintenance Work and Its Relationship to the Technical Man." Mr. Gibson has had many years of experience in the pulp and paper industry.

EXHIBITS AT TAPPI MEETING

A large space has been arranged adjoining the main dining room at the Hotel Multnomah where a number of manufacturers of supplies and equipment will exhibit their products during the TAPPI convention September 10th to 13th.

New equipment, new methods and new supplies will be shown forming an exhibit educational to technical men.

TAPPI BROADCAST

At 10 o'clock every evening thousands of radio listeners all along the Pacific Coast stop playing bridge for fifteen minutes to listen to the "Richfield Reporter," who brings the important news events of the day.

A few days before the International Convention of TAPPI convenes at the Multnomah Hotel in Portland, Oregon, the "Richfield Reporter" will tell of this important meeting and explain the valuable contribution of the Technical Association to the progress of the pulp and paper industry. He will urge every TAPPI member listening to go to Portland for the convention for new ideas of the processes of his industry.

It is expected that this reminder will start many Coast members packing their bags and tuning up the car for the jaunt to Portland.

TAPPI CONVENTION TO SEE ACTUAL LOGGING SHOWS

Crown-Willamette Paper Co. and Weyerhaeuser
Timber Co. to Put on Interesting Programs
in Woods Camps.

Possibly the most exciting event on the program of the International Convention of TAPPI will occur Tuesday, September 11th, when the whole day will be devoted to visiting logging camps of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and the Crown-Willamette Paper Company.

Early in the morning busses will leave Portland for Longview, where the party will divide up, one section taking the "Paul Bunyan Express" to Headquarters Camp of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at the base of Mount St. Helens, and the other driving on down the Columbia River to Cathlamet for a visit to the modern logging operations of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company along the Lower Columbia River.

Both groups will witness a real logging show with demonstrations of the methods of bringing the tall timber of the Northwest down to earth and transporting it to the saw-mill and pulp mill. Among the interesting sights will be the spectacular tree-topping, the thrilling felling of the forest giants, and the bucking of trees into short lengths

for loading onto flat cars. Everyone will have a chance to see the vast amount of effort and skill required to log the large trees of the Pacific Northwest.

A real "Loggers' Luncheon" will be served and the visitors will receive an insight into the royal way the men in the woods eat. There is no banquet as thoroughly enjoyed as a big delicious meal in the woods, where appetites expand to amazing proportions.

Paul Bunyan's Blue Ox

There are rumors going the rounds that the great Paul Bunyan's Blue Ox will put in an appearance, and that is a privilege not to be passed by. Paul and his Blue Ox performed wondrous feats of strength and skill including the digging of Puget Sound in one day and the dredging of the Columbia River in a half day's work. And Paul's appetite has never been equalled by any logger living today, but maybe some husky member of TAPPI will be discovered as Paul Bunyan's successor at the logger's table.

After the interesting day in the woods both parties will return to Longview for a dinner at the Hotel Monticello before going back to Portland later in the evening.

Some may prefer to spend the day in Longview inspecting the mills of the Longview Fibre Company, the Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and the plant of the Pacific Straw Paper and Board Company. The large sawmills of the Long-Bell Lumber Company and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company are the most modern in the world and worth taking the time to visit. All Longview plants are extending a cordial invitation to members of TAPPI and their friends to come and view their operations.

Pulp & Paper Center

Although Longview is not yet eleven years old it is a busy industrial center, located at a strategic point on the Columbia River. It is a natural outlet for timber from the Cascade Mountains. Already it has become an important center for pulp and paper manufacturing.



MYRON W. BLACK, Vice-Chairman
Pacific Section of TAPPI



ALBERT S. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer
Pacific Section of TAPPI



LAWRENCE KILLAM, Chairman
Pacific Section of TAPPI

TAPPI TO VISIT WORLD'S LARGEST SPECIALTY MILL

One of the feature trips arranged during the International Convention of TAPPI in Portland will be the visit on Wednesday afternoon, September 12th, to Crown-Willamette Paper Company's mill at Camas, Washington, which is located 25 miles east of Portland, on the beautiful Columbia River.

This mill is said to be the largest paper specialty manufacturing plant of its kind in the United States, and more than one thousand grades and weights of paper are regularly produced.

Mr. George P. Berkey, executive vice-president in charge of operations in the Northwest, is arranging to give a royal welcome to the TAPPI visitors and has made it possible for them to see this remarkable manufacturing unit of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company.

The Camas plant produces daily some 90 tons of groundwood pulp, 200 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp, 100 tons of bleached sulphite pulp, and 100 tons of sulphate pulp. All of the pulp is turned into paper products within the mill.

There is a complete bag factory in connection with the pulp and paper mill operation. J. C. Hanny, resident manager, together with A. G. Natwick, assistant manager, who is



A. G. NATWICK
Mill Visits

chairman of the committee on mill visits will be on the ground to answer all questions and direct the visitors throughout the entire plant.

The Crown-Willamette Company also operates a large newsprint mill at West Linn, Oregon, which is about 15 miles south of Portland on the Willamette River, and a small mill of 35 tons capacity of unbleached at Lebanon, Oregon, which is about 85 miles south of Portland.

The West Linn plant has a capacity of 350 tons of newsprint and 23 tons of sulphite papers. The plant is located on the Willamette River. Government locks permit wood to be barged from the Cathlamet logging operations on the Lower Columbia River to West Linn and finished paper barged or taken by steamer from the mill to Portland's deep sea harbor for shipment to various ports of the world. The West Linn plant will likewise be open to inspection by those who are interested. It is under the resident management of C. E. Bruner.

LADIES TO BE ENTERTAINED

The ladies attending the TAPPI convention in Portland, September 10th to 13th, will enjoy one of the greatest treats Portland and the Pacific Northwest offers its guests, a one-day automobile trip up the beautiful Columbia River Highway and around the base of snow-capped, majestic Mount Hood.

Luncheon will be served at Cloud Cap Inn on the slopes of Mount Hood.

Mrs. A. G. Natwick, chairman of the Ladies Entertainment Committee, has made arrangements for the Mount Hood trip, which will be made while the TAPPI members are viewing logging operations.

Mrs. Natwick is also planning sightseeing trips about Portland, visits to the shops and theaters, and several afternoons of golf. The ladies will discover that every minute of the convention will be packed full of entertaining events.

SULLIVAN TRANSFERRED TO PORTLAND

F. F. Sullivan, formerly plant engineer of Pacific Mills, Ltd., Ocean Falls, B. C., has been transferred to the executive office of the Crown-Willamette Paper Co., Portland. Before going to Ocean Falls was head of the engineering department of the Crown-Willamette Paper Co. in Portland.

VISITS SPOKANE

Don Young, president of the Ohio Box Board Co., Rittman, Ohio, and of the Ohio Match Co., Wadsworth, Ohio, recently spent some time inspecting the Inland Empire properties of the company. Mr. Young is much interested in the development of the United States pulp and paper industry to its fullest possible extent.

WEYERHAEUSER PULP JOINS TAPPI

The Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company recently became a corporate member of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Robert B. Wolf, manager of the Pulp Division, who was formerly vice president of Tappi, will represent his company in the Technical Association.

The first unit of the Pulp Division, with a capacity of 60,000 tons per year, went into production in November, 1931, at Longview, Washington.

The large timber holdings of the Weyerhaeuser Company insure a perpetual supply of pulpwood for the Longview unit and also for any units which may be put into operation in the future.

MCGINNIS FLIES EAST

William J. McGinnis, of the Pacific Coast Supply Co., Portland, recently flew back to Appleton, Wis., because of serious illness of his father.

EVERYBODY WELCOME AT TAPPI CONVENTION

Everybody interested in the pulp and paper industry is welcome at the International Convention of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, to be held at Portland, Oregon, September 10th to 13th, says H. R. Heuer, General Chairman of the Committees in charge of the meeting. You don't have to be a member of TAPPI to enjoy the worthwhile program now being arranged.

Mr. Heuer issues a special invitation to mill men throughout the country and particularly on the Pacific Coast to participate in the benefits of the technical program whether they are members of TAPPI or not. Every man who can get away from his mill is urged to come for he will

find among the numerous well-prepared papers something of value to himself in solving his own mill problems.

The Technical Association was organized for the purpose of maintaining a clearing house for new developments in the pulp and paper industry, and to meet in convention each year for an exchange of experiences and ideas. It's success in achieving the purpose for which it was organized is well known.

The exchange of ideas and experiences, and the discussion of new developments is not limited to members of TAPPI, but is open to every man directly or indirectly interested in the pulp and paper industry.

Killam on TAPPI

The Portland Convention of TAPPI promises to be the biggest and most significant so far held, said Lawrence W. Killam, president of British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company and chairman of the Pacific Section of TAPPI.

"Each year TAPPI makes important advances in the development and dissemination of technical knowledge of the pulp and paper industries, and there is no longer any doubt that the organization is filling an essential place," said Mr. Killam. "As a clearing house for information and a meeting place for technical leaders in the industry TAPPI has been of tremendous service, and

I look for many years of continued achievement. We have set a fine example in the past. All we need to do now is to maintain the high tradition."

CHICAGO MEETING PLACE ARRANGED

TAPPI members coming West on the special trains are reminded that the Palmer House in Chicago has been selected as a central meeting place prior to departure at 10:30 p. m., September 5th. Arrangements have been made for several reception rooms at the Palmer House, and TAPPI members are invited to use these as headquarters while in Chicago.

IN CHARGE OF TAPPI CONVENTION

Officers and Committee Chairmen of the Pacific Coast Section are as follows: Lawrence Killam, chairman, B. C. Pulp & Paper Co., Vancouver, B. C.; Myron W. Black, vice chairman, Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood, Wash.; Albert S. Quinn, secretary-treasurer, Seattle, Wash.

Chairmen of committees: General chairman, H. Robert Heuer, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; administration, Walter S. Hodges, 2860 N.W. Front Ave., Portland, Oregon; arrangements, John E. Hassler, 220 S.W. First Ave., Portland, Oregon; reception, H. A. Des Marais, Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore.; mill visits, A. G. Natwick, care Crown Willamette Paper Co., Camas, Wash.

Program, Raymond S. Hatch, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; entertainment, Fred Alsop, 646 N. Thompson St., Portland, Oregon; golf and recreation, S. C. Rasmussen, Portland, Oregon.

Railroad and Transportation—G. S. Brazeau (chrnm), 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Champion, R. T. Vanderbilt Co., New York City, 230 Park Ave., N. Y.; H. J. Skinner, Skinner & Sherman, Boston, Mass., 246 Stuart St.; Ray Smythe (western chrnm), 301 Park Building, Portland, Oregon; Miss Helen U. Kiely, American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Allen Abrams, Marathon Paper Mills Co., Rothschild, Wis.

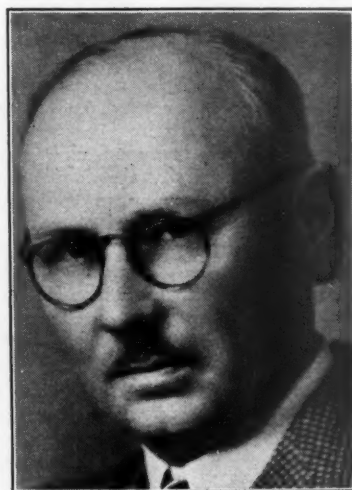
Publicity—Ray Smythe, 301 Park Building, Portland, Oregon; ladies' activities, Mrs. A. G. Natwick, Camas, Washington.



RAY SMYTHE
Convention Publicity



MRS. A. G. NATWICK
Ladies' Activities



WALTER S. HODGES
Convention Administration

LABOR AGREEMENT REACHED

In a series of conferences held in Portland in late July and early August wages, hours of employment and conditions surrounding employment in the pulp and paper mills of Western Washington and of Oregon were settled by employers and employees. The agreement is to run from August 1 to May 31, 1935. Strikes are barred. Lockouts are barred. The closed shop was not a point at issue and is not a part of the agreement. Minimum basic rate of pay for men is 45 cents an hour and for women 37 cents.

Overtime provisions are to be governed by the pulp and paper code when it is signed, except that the pay is to be time and a half, rather than time and a third, the latter being at present proposed in the code. The two labor organizations which have signed the agreement are the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Matters requiring discussion are to be handled by committees, a committee of three to represent the management of the plant, a committee of three to represent the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. Membership in the two organizations is said to range from around 35 per cent to 85 per cent in the various plants.

An interesting feature of the agreement is that employees agree to aid in the improvement of methods, in bettering the quality of pulp and paper, and to aid in the reduction of costs. Existing wage incentive plans are not to be disturbed, but are not to be extended until further agreement is reached. Maximum work week, except in such cases as the code, when adopted, shall provide otherwise, shall be 40 hours.

Details of a uniform basic wage, in conformity with the agreements entered into, have been worked out by the pulp and paper mills of Western Washington and of Oregon. The new wage rates place the pulp and paper mills of this region in the highest wage bracket of any group in the pulp and paper industry in this country.

Mills signing the new pact with the two unions were as follows:

The Columbia River Paper Mill, the Crown-Willamette Paper Co., the pulp division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the Longview Fiber Company, the Pacific Strawboard and Paper Company, the St. Helens Pulp and Paper Company, the National Paper Products Company, the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company, the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, the Rainier Pulp and Paper Company, the Washington Pulp and Paper Company, the Olympic Forest Products Company and the Fibreboard Products Company.

TAPPI GOLF TOURNAMENT

On Thursday afternoon, September 13, S. C. Rasmussen, chairman of the golf committee, has arranged one of the most carefully planned and elaborate golf tournaments. The tournament will be played over the beautiful course of the Portland Golf Club, located about 8 miles west of Portland, in the scenic Tualatin Valley.

In 1931, the Western Amateur Championship was played over this course, and it is said to be a real test for golfers. The Portland Club has a spacious and completely-equipped club house and everything will be arranged for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Prizes have been collected, dozens of them, and the tournament worked out in such a manner that everyone will have an opportunity of winning some valuable trophy. The low gross player will not have any more chance than the 18 and 20 handicap boys. This tournament is going to be one of the outstanding features of the convention and should be productive of many golf stories to tell during the winter season.

Arrangements have been made with all of the private clubs in and near Portland so that "Tappi" members and friends may play on any of the courses. Green fees are very nominal and the hospitality will be of the "true western kind".

There are 21 eighteen-hole golf courses in and adjacent to Portland and most of them are of champion-

ship design. Portland has the reputation of being one of the most golf-minded communities in the United States. Last year the National Public Links Championship was held over the East Moreland Municipal Links, which is located in the center of one of the best residential districts, not over ten minutes drive from the downtown section.

Golfers should not forget to bring their clubs and clothes. The weather in Portland at this time of the year usually is just like summer, the temperature seldom is more than a maximum of 75 deg. or a minimum of 56 deg. Summer apparel is comfortable. There is little chance for rain at this time according to available weather statistics, but should it be rainy, the golf tournament will not be affected, as we never have hard rains, just what is called "Oregon Mist".

The ladies will wish to play golf too, and arrangements have been made so that they may play all the golf that they like on any of the beautiful courses in Portland.

The transportation committee is arranging for busses to operate between the hotel and the golf links, so that the responsibility of driving will not fall upon the golfer. He may concentrate entirely upon his game.

Following the golf tournament on Thursday, there will be a dinner dance and the prizes for the lucky ones will be awarded at that time. Plan to play in this great TAPPI tournament.

NO RATE INCREASE ON WOOD PULP

The pulp mills of the Pacific Northwest won their fight to suspend until February, 1935 the proposed rate increase on wood pulp shipped by rail from Albany, N. Y., to Northern New York points. The decision to refuse the requests of the railroads for a higher tariff to become effective immediately was announced July 20th by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rates sought by the railroads would have increased the tariff about five cents for every hundred pounds of wood pulp shipped from Albany over the present rail rate from Baltimore, Boston, New York and other seaports to Oswego, Buffalo and other places in the Niagara district.

The concerns who cooperated to oppose the new schedules were the Soundview Pulp Company, Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper Company, Olympic Forest Products Company, Rainier Pulp and Paper Company, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Oregon Manufacturer's Association and the Manufacturer's Association of Washington. They contended that the Northwest pulp and paper companies would be faced with unfair competition under the proposed new rate.

The pulp and paper manufacturers of this section are planning to send a committee to Washington, B. C., to fight the proposed increase in existing rates at a hearing with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is expected to be held before February of next year.



JOHN E. HASSLER
Convention Arrangements

MILL TAXES

The recommendations of the State Tax Commission that assessed valuations of the pulp and paper mills in Washington be raised in accordance with the commission's own ideas, are not meeting with unanimous approval from county authorities.

The equalization board of Cowlitz County has rejected the State Tax Commission's assessment figures on the plants of the Longview Fibre Company and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's pulp mill by voting to accept the valuations placed on the plants by County Assessor Howard Lum.

George M. Walker, County Assessor of Clark County, has not yet de-

cided whether to accept the State Tax Commission's recommendations that the real property valuation of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company's plant at Camas and the Columbia River Paper Mills' property in Vancouver be increased, or to retain his own present valuations. The State Tax Commission would raise the valuation of the Crown-Willamette Mill from \$780,000 to \$1,033,085 and the Columbia River Paper Mills' valuation from \$62,000 to \$158,301.

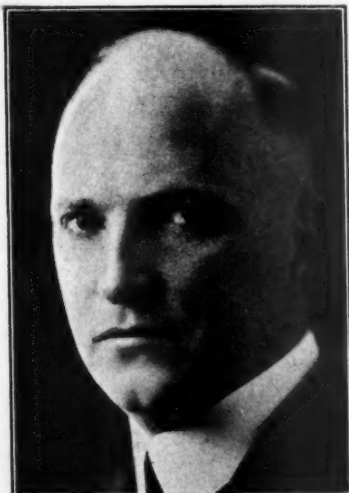
The 1934 personal property assessment of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company's Camas plant has been increased by \$422,770, raising the total to \$1,136,860. This increase brings the company's portion of the taxes levied for city and schools of Camas to about 60% of the total.

The increase in personal taxes is due partially to a larger inventory of manufactured paper. A higher ratio applied this year to machinery equipment accounts for about one-half of the personal property tax increase.

The assessed valuation of the Columbia River Paper Mills' personal property has been raised from \$95,000 to \$125,000 for 1934.

W. R. GIBSON SPEAKS AT ACTIVE CLUB

W. R. Gibson, chief engineer of Rainier Pulp and Paper Company at Shelton, Washington, addressed members of the Active Club at an early breakfast in the Hotel Shelton banquet room on July 24th.



S. C. RASMUSSEN
Golf and Recreation



FRED ALSOP
Convention Entertainment



H. A. DES MARAIS
Convention Reception

HAWLEY MILL MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

Improvement continues at the mill of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company at Oregon City, Oregon, both in volume of business and in the manufacturing processes.

Among the recent improvements initiated by Mill Manager Carl E. Braun is the complete revamping of the stock flow system throughout the mill. Corroded iron pipe is being replaced with wood to reduce the dirt count. The piping system is being simplified.

Other moves which will result in a higher quality product are the enlargement of the rifflers and the installation of four knotter screens. Greater uniformity of the sulphite production will be secured by the installation of several blending tanks.

The changes will increase the yield of pulp per cord of wood and will lower production costs materially.

In Mill D, where the finishing room for Nos. 2 and 3 machines is located, the changes will result in a straight line flow of production. Both cutters have been rebuilt to handle light weight papers. The trimmers have been moved to the same room with the cutters to in-

crease efficiency. The finished paper from No. 2 and No. 3 machines can now be finished and shipped with a minimum of trucking.

Production on all four machines is gradually being increased and orders are coming in fairly satisfactorily. The newsprint machine, No. 4, is running four and five days a week.

The entire plant has been cleaned-up inside and out. The mill is getting down to efficient and economical production.

HAWLEY OFFICER ASKS NEWSPRINT TARIFF

John H. Smith, Vice-President of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company of Oregon City, Oregon, issued a statement early in July saying that the company operated at a loss during the first six months of the year due largely to the price of newsprint having dropped \$10 per ton during 1933. 71% of the mill's tonnage sales in the first half of this year was newsprint.

Foreign newsprint coming in duty free largely accounts for Hawley's not showing a profit according to Mr. Smith. He says:

"It seems incongruous that the government will expect manufacturers of newsprint in this country to pay substantially higher wages and higher prices for supplies without having some tariff or other type of protection against the product of countries paying far less wages and instances both directly and indirectly subsidizing the makers of newsprint."

Emphasis is placed by Mr. Smith upon the contribution the Hawley Company makes to Clackamas County, Oregon, through taxes. During the first six months of 1934 the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company paid out in wages slightly more than double the amount paid out in the same period of 1933. From December through March the company paid Clackamas County \$190,389.51 in taxes.

The Hawley company is buying as much of its wood as possible from residents of the county in which the plant is located as a further contribution to employment.

CAMAS CHANGES

Herman Junge has been appointed superintendent of the wood mill of the Crown-Willamette Paper Co., Camas, Wash., taking the place of Frank Swift. Mr. Swift has been placed in charge of pulp wood preparation. Mr. Junge for a number of years has been interested in the designing of sawmills and woodrooms and in the sale of equipment.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF PULP WOOD AND WOOD PULP BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

MAY, 1934

Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
(Figures Subject to Revision.)

Countries	PULP WOOD								ROSSD			
	Rough				Peeled				Other			
	Spruce Cords	Dollars	Other Cords	Dollars	Spruce Cords	Dollars	Other Cords	Dollars	Spruce Cords	Dollars	Other Cords	Dollars
Canada	4,241	30,992	140	560	28,018	218,414	4,103	18,469	307	2,283	-----	-----
Total	4,241	30,992	140	560	28,018	218,414	4,103	18,469	307	2,283	-----	-----

Note: Imports are "Imports for Consumption".

COUNTRIES	WOOD PULP								Chemical Unbleached Sulphate (Kraft Pulp)				Chemical Soda Pulp	
	Mechanically Ground				Chemical Unbleached Sulphite				Chemical Bleached Sulphate				Chemical Soda Pulp	
	Unbleached Tons	Dollars	Bleached Tons	Dollars	Unbleached Tons	Dollars	Sulphite Tons	Dollars	Unbleached Tons	Dollars	Bleached Tons	Dollars	Sulphate Tons	Dollars
Czechoslovakia	-----	-----	-----	-----	266	11,417	881	51,149	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Estonia	-----	-----	-----	-----	125	5,022	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Finland	25	594	150	3,751	7,879	285,278	884	38,498	5,075	138,137	25	1,097	-----	-----
Germany	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,207	112,618	2,562	117,941	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lithuania	-----	-----	-----	-----	456	14,665	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Norway	550	10,241	5	188	2,846	124,633	3,332	180,868	1,365	49,227	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sweden	200	3,939	110	2,268	23,127	843,680	2,918	155,675	26,336	788,098	829	48,367	-----	-----
Canada	14,634	289,860	-----	-----	7,332	257,185	15,348	913,996	3,441	119,006	3,106	224,392	701	31,653
Total	15,409	304,634	265	6,207	45,238	1,654,498	25,925	1,458,127	36,217	1,094,468	3,960	273,856	701	31,653

NOTE—Imports are "Imports for Consumption".

BALANCE SHEET of FOREIGN TRADE SHOWS NEED of NEW TRADE BASIS

Correspondence Between President and His Special Foreign
Trade Adviser, George N. Peek, of Importance
To the Pulp Industry

West Coast pulp and paper producers are so vitally concerned with the sale of foreign products in this country and with the sale of their own pulp and paper in foreign markets, that they will be interested in the following foreign trade report submitted to President Roosevelt by George N. Peek, special adviser to the president on foreign trade. Following receipt of his report, President Roosevelt wrote Mr. Peek as follows:

My Dear Mr. Peek: Your letter of May 23 and the figures you have presented are of tremendous interest to me and I am sure will be to others. I suggest that you make them public.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Peek's report was embodied in the following letter, which was accompanied by summary sheets for the periods discussed and a detailed recapitulation for the entire period:

Dear Mr. President: Pursuant to our conversations, I have caused certain studies to be made with respect to foreign trade problems. In the course of these studies we have set up a tentative international balance sheet to see what the present situation is with respect to our foreign business and to attempt to ascertain from the records some reasons for the prevailing conditions.

The figures in the attached exhibits show that the trend in our international trade has been cumulatively disadvantageous to us. In our international commercial relations we have not utilized the simple device of a balance sheet to discover whether we have been doing business at a profit or at a loss. As you have stated a number of times, our exports and our imports of goods and services must balance. During the periods covered by the figures these exports and imports have been grossly out of balance; nevertheless, we have pointed with pride to our "favorable balance of trade."

We have no adequate national bookkeeping for our foreign financial relations. The statistical bases for the balance of payments estimates since 1922 are the figures published annually by the Department of Commerce. For earlier years extensive use was made of the studies by the Harvard University Committee of Economic Research which compiled estimates for a number of years ending with 1921. The basic data are unsatisfactory in some respects and in some instances represent estimates, but they serve to indicate the necessity for developing exact balance sheets between this country and each of the countries with which we are now dealing, or with which we propose to deal.

This increase in debt is represented by foreign securities and other investments in foreign countries

bought by United States citizens, net \$14,398,000,000, and war loans advanced by the United States Government, \$10,304,000,000, making a total of \$24,702,000,000. From these figures must be deducted United States securities and other investments made by foreigners in the United States, net \$2,057,000,000, resulting in the above net increase in debt of \$22,645,000,000. Our national assets will be diminished by the amount of this debt which is not paid. (These figures represent net capital movement, and should be added to the estimated \$2,500,000,000 which foreigners had invested in the United States in 1896, and the estimated \$500,000,000 which we had invested in foreign countries in that year, to reflect the approximate present position.)

Concluded on page 16

Balance Sheet of American Foreign Trade

Referring to his statement as to the necessity for developing balance sheets between this country and the countries with which we are now dealing or propose to deal, Mr. Peek presents the following tentative international "balance sheet" of our foreign trade for 38 years past, with the comment:

"From these data we have assembled the figures covering the years from 1896 to 1933, inclusive, in order to show the commercial and financial trends of this country with the rest of the world. This assembled, they indicate that in this 38-year period—

we sold to the world goods in the amount of.....	\$121,250,000,000
we bought from the world goods in the amount of.....	84,604,000,000

thereby placing the world in debt to us for goods in the amount of	36,646,000,000
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Thus, the value of our imports of goods is, on the face of these figures, less than 70 per cent of our exports.

As against this export excess we must in fairness deduct the amounts which our tourists spent abroad, and which our immigrants, charitable organizations, and others sent abroad

19,429,000,000

leaving an apparently favorable balance of	17,217,000,000
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Services rendered by us to the world such as shipping and freight services, together with interest and dividend payments on our foreign investments, interest and principal payments on war debts, miscellaneous and other items, placed the world in debt to us for an additional

26,461,000,000

making a total owed to us of	43,678,000,000
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Services rendered to us by the world such as shipping and freight services, together with our interest and dividend payments on foreigners' investments in the United States, miscellaneous and other items, in the amount of

\$18,938,000,000

together with net gold imports of

2,095,000,000

reduced the world debt to us by	21,033,000,000
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resulting in a net increase during the 38-year-period in the debt owing to us amounting to	\$ 22,645,000,000
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LONGVIEW FIBRE'S NEW BOARD MACHINE OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY

The new type Beloit board machine whose installation in the plant of the Longview Fibre Company, Longview, Washington, was reported in the November, 1933, issue of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY, has been operating successfully for several months on a variety of grades of board. The latter part of July the machine was running on corrugated board.

The new 133-inch trim cylinder machine, which is known as No. 4, incorporates a number of new features of interest to the board industry. The unusual design was worked out by the builders, the Beloit Iron Works, in conjunction with the engineers of the Longview Fibre Company.

The forming part of the machine consists of four vats each containing a 48-inch diameter mold having a 155-inch face. As a result of development work carried out by Beloit, improvements in the design of the cylinder mold section have been employed which have been shown to result in increased capacity and improved formation. Features of the new design include a mold design where the disturbing effects of centrifugal force on the water inflow have been largely eliminated.

Drainage conditions have been so markedly improved that a 40 per cent increased flow capacity has been secured.

It is expected that the machine will be used to produce a wide variety of standard and special board from .007 to 0.30 caliper, and special effort was made to secure simplicity and ease of operation at the wet end.

Probably the most readily noticeable feature in this part of the new machine is the absence of a top felt. This is a step which has been long desired and which finally was made possible by the development of improved suction drum and press rolls. In the Longview Fibre machine, the wet felt is led from the molds around the suction drum roll, over carrier rolls and through the suction press. At this point the sheet is transferred to the second press felt—there are no wringer rolls or primary presses. With this arrangement, the suction drum roll is fitted with a wide suction box and is used to remove large quantities of water from the newly formed sheet; no press or rider roll is used at this point.

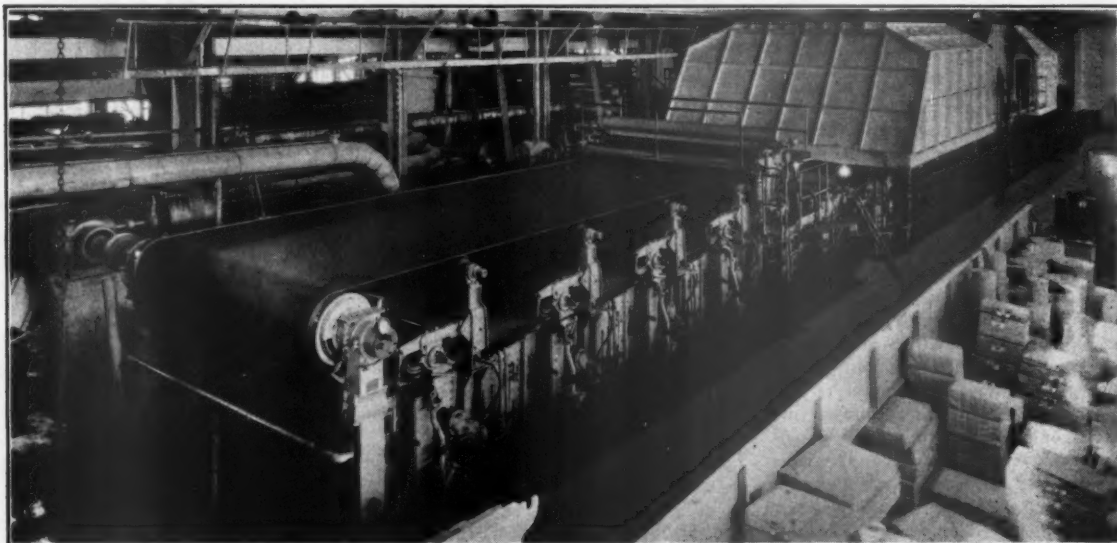
The only place where pressure is applied while the sheet is on the wet

felt is at the suction press, which is of the latest Beloit design—rubber covered. With this arrangement, crushing of the sheet is practically impossible and experience with a wide range of suction roll installations has indicated that water removal is secured far more effectively by the combination of vacuum and moderate nip pressure in the rubber covered suction press than through the use of a multiplicity of plain presses.

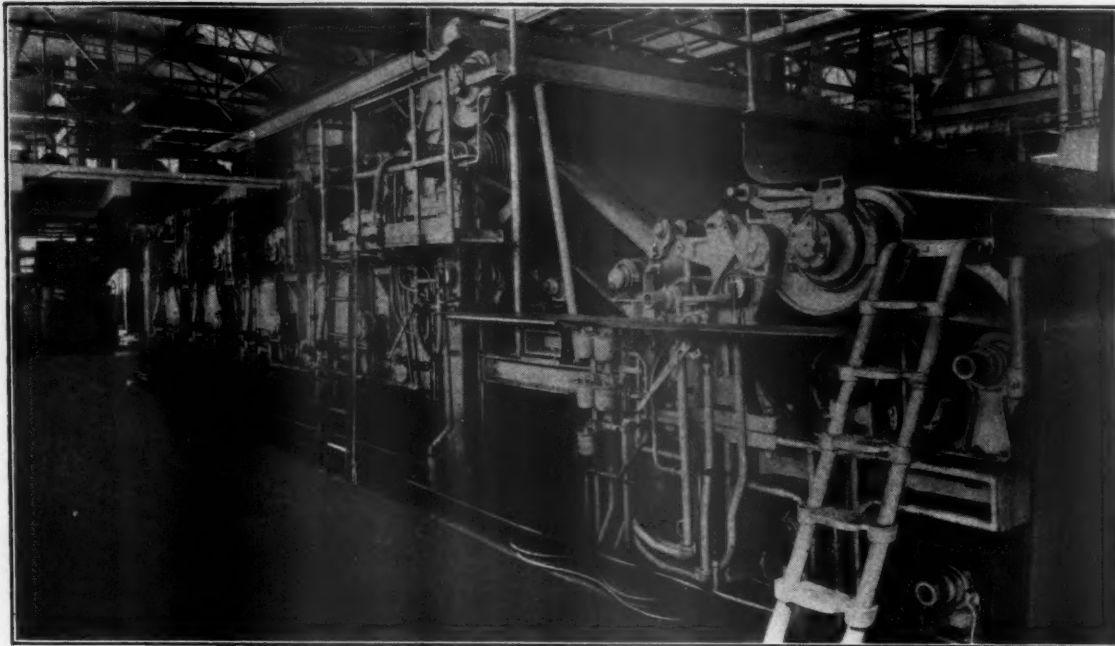
Experience with this type of improved Beloit suction drum roll indicates that about a 20 per cent bone-dry condition will be obtained after passing over the drum roll, and that the suction press will bring the moisture content to about a 30 per cent bone dry condition.

The operating conditions for the wet felt will be very considerably improved over those which prevail in the older designs of cylinder machines and long felt life is expected. Other advantages indicated for this design are lower power consumption and greater ease in changing felts.

The second press is fitted with a single, separate felt and is of plain roll design. Its bearings, as well as all other wet end bearings, are of anti-friction roller type with hous-



Longview Fibre's new No. 4 board machine, 133-inch trim, viewed from forming end.



Looking from second press section showing vats of the new No. 4 board machine. Longview Fibre Company, Longview, Wash.

ings having water flingers and seals arranged to exclude water and foreign material.

The dryer section is of combination type, consisting of thirty-six cylinder dryers of 49-inch diameter and one 12-foot Yankee dryer. The cylinder dryers are grouped in vertical stack sections of Beloit's latest design with one bank in horizontal, two high arrangement.

The Yankee dryer will be used to secure various M. G. effects, depending upon the type of board being manufactured. A complete rope carrier system is provided to carry the sheet through the dryer section.

The reel is a Beloit uniform speed unit with adjustable counterbalancing system to permit winding large diameter rolls of any degree of hardness desired. From the reel the rolls are transferred to an unwinding stand and run onto a two-drum Beloit winder.

The machine drive is a Beloit hypoid mechanical drive especially arranged to suit the prevailing operating conditions.

Recognizing the fact that in many instances sheet strength has been impaired and felt life shortened by excessive tension in board machine wet felts, the Longview machine has both first press and drum roll driven. In order to facilitate draw adjustments, a control is provided which raises or lowers the speed of the entire wet felt section as a unit

without affecting the felt draw or tension between drum roll and first press.

A secondary control is provided which is used solely to regulate this felt tension and which does not change the draw between the first and second press. By this means correct felt tension and correct draw conditions can be maintained readily under varying operating conditions.

Individual drives are also provided for the second press, three sections of dryers, the Yankee dryer and the reel. The drive units are Beloit hypoid with precision generated gears running in totally closed casings with positive oil feed to all bearings regardless of speed. The clutches are of Beloit magnetic multiple disc type so proportioned and controlled that a large dryer section or a single press roll can be started easily and smoothly.

The indrive shafts are fitted with Beloit flexible couplings of the oil-less type, which allow for any misalignment due to temperature changes, etc., and prevent transmission of vibration.

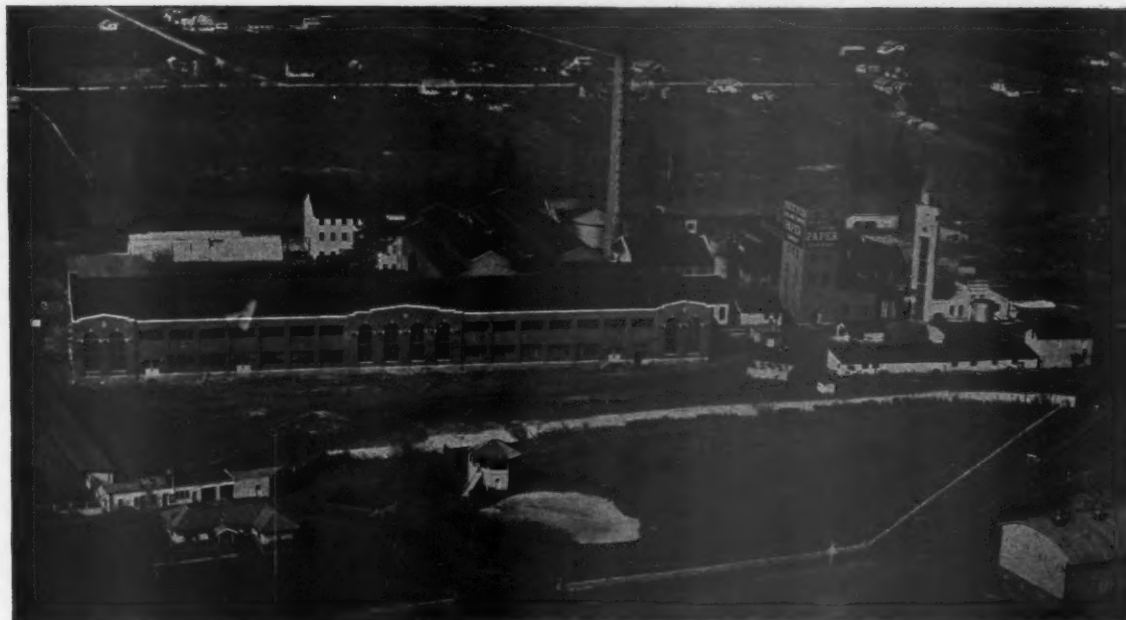
The main line shaft is mounted in Beloit SKF pillow blocks, oil lubricated, with the General Electric 300-H.P. driving motor located at a position to give approximately equal power division.

Steam connections to the dryers are made by Beloit balanced steam fits. These fits are of the oilless

type and automatic in their operation in that no hand adjustment is necessary to take care of varying steam pressure conditions. In the older type of steam fits which depended upon spring tension to maintain the proper contact of the sealing members, it was usually the practice to set up the springs tight enough to maintain a steam-tight connection under the highest steam pressure encountered, and when lower steam pressures were used the pressure between the moving sealing members was naturally excessive, resulting in high power consumption, cutting of the faces, and eventually steam leakage. Operating tests on the new type of joint have indicated that a steam-tight condition, together with a minimum power consumption, can be maintained over widely varying steam pressure conditions.

All dryer bearings for the Longview machine are lubricated by a continuous circulating system, in which a small oil pump forces oil from a gravity separator through a pressure filter and up to all of the bearings on the machine. The bearings are divided in pairs, each pair having a single sight feed fitting controlling its oil flow. In order to insure that no sludging or carbonization of oil occurs in the bearing housings, each housing is drained completely at all times, the oil passing down to the gravity separation tank.

Concluded on page 18



An Air View of the Inland Empire Paper Company's Mill, Millwood, Wash.

INLAND EMPIRE SOLVES WASTE LIQUOR PROBLEM

The waste liquor problem of the Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood, Wash., has largely been solved through the development of a local market. "Millwood Solution," as it has been named by the residents of Spokane and the Spokane Valley, is the waste liquor used to lay dust on gravel roads and to make and preserve a hard surface on such roads. In the opinion of residents of this district a "Millwood Solution" highway is superior to an oiled highway.

"The development of this market did not come about overnight," said Waldo E. Rosebush, general manager. "We began the work in a small way about 12 years ago. At first we gave the liquor away, even doing the trucking ourselves; then we had interested people come for it and now it is called for by our customers, who pay what we consider to be a reasonable price for it. The use has grown slowly and it is only within the last year or so that demand has expanded and now we have calls for it from 90 to 100 miles away. Our entire output is now consumed in Spokane and Spokane Valley, but when the plant operates to greater capacity we will have more and with that thought in mind we have applied to the railroads for rates on tank cars to various Inland Empire centers."

The soil in the Spokane Valley is gravelly. The waste liquor, or "Millwood Solution," is applied without any change, exactly as it comes from the plant. It is stored in tanks on the plant property and from this reservoir tank trucks deliver it to the job. Wooden tanks are used. The best time of application is in the spring just after a soaking rain. The "Millwood Solution" seems to follow the water down and as the road dries it becomes hard, dust free and smooth. Then two or three lighter applications during the summer will keep the road in good condition and bring it through the winter. One or two applications per year afterward will keep it in good shape. It is sufficiently water resistant to stand the rains and snows of winter. Such a road must be kept in good shape just as an oil road must be attended to. Chuck holes will develop and must be repaired.

"Millwood Solution" has been found especially effective in laying the dust on detours. It is employed to keep the surface of the Spokane flying field in good condition and has been widely used on the streets of the City of Spokane. Care is taken by the company to see that "Millwood Solution" is of reasonably consistent quality; when the liquor begins to weaken it is not

used for this purpose, but run into the river in the old manner. Waste liquor from green hemlock is regarded as the best. It is estimated that in the vicinity of Spokane there are in excess of 2,000 miles of highway and city streets, where they are not subjected to heavy traffic, that are treated with "Millwood Solution." These highways and streets are colored a dark brown, not so black as oil, but darker than nature.

"When we began to develop a market for this product," said Mr. Rosebush, "for a time it appeared that it would be made the butt of as many jokes as the Ford automobile. A newspaper published the statement that flies did not like the odor of the freshly sprinkled streets and would immediately leave. I jokingly began to check up and found that the women firmly believed this. They insist that it drives flies away and we let them insist. The people of Spokane, if the city does not spray when the dust begins to rise, insist that it be used."

Another market for the waste liquor is as a spreader for fruit tree sprays. Experiments have demonstrated its efficiency in this field, which may take a considerable amount in years to come.

JAMES P. LOVETT, VETERAN SUPERINTENDENT, IS CALLED BY DEATH

James Paul Lovett, one of the most widely known, veteran paper makers of the Coast, residing in West Linn, Oregon, passed away on Friday, July 20, 1934.

"Jim," as he was called by his many friends, was born in New York, N. Y., February 22, 1857. He started learning to make paper at 15, and when he was 21 he had mastered the trade so thoroughly that he was made superintendent of the Remington Paper Mills at Watertown, N. Y.

He came to Oregon City in 1890 to accept employment with the Willamette Pulp & Paper Co. and when that company and the Crown Company consolidated in 1914, Mr. Lovett came from the superintendency of the sulphite department to be General Superintendent of the plant of the merged companies. This position he held until 1931 when he retired, after having served the company 41 years.

The many messages of condolence received by the family testify to the high regard in which Mr. Lovett was held, for in many mills on the Coast are men who have worked with him and remember his many fine qualities. Letters from the officials of the Crown Willamette, also conveyed their sadness at hearing of the passing of an old-time friend.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS RATE GIVEN BY GREAT NORTHERN

The Spokane Spokesman-Review recently ran a series of eight short articles entitled, "The Story of 79 Cents", referring to the 100 pound newsprint rate given the Powell River Company into Oklahoma and the Southwest by the Great Northern Railway.

The paper claims that Powell River secures the same rate into this attractive newsprint market as is given the Inland Empire Paper Company of Spokane, and argues that the rate should be higher because the haul is 575 miles longer from Powell River into Oklahoma than from Spokane.

Statements are made in the articles to the effect that the same rate from the two mills is grossly unfair and that all attempts to have it adjusted in favor of the Inland Empire Paper Company have resulted unsatisfactorily.



Victor A. Hughes

VALUE OF PAPER INDUSTRY STRESSED

The importance of the paper manufacturing industry to the prosperity of Bellingham was told by Victor A. Hughes, secretary of the Pacific Coast Paper Mills, in an address given at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon in the Hotel Bellingham, July 18th.

Mr. Hughes reported that the Pacific Coast Paper Mills has an annual payroll of \$115,000; that it employs about 135 persons, and that its annual sales are \$500,000. In addition to the payroll, the company spends about \$125,000 in and near Bellingham for supplies and nearly that much outside the city, mostly in the Northwest. The company ran steadily all through the depression despite the low market prices.

The company's sales are predominantly in the Pacific Coast states, although some business is transacted with Hawaii, the Philippines and the Atlantic coast.

The luncheon was attended by seventy-five persons, most of whom went out to the paper mill following the luncheon where they were shown how pulp was manufactured into paper napkins, paper towels and toilet tissues and how it was prepared for shipment. They were told by Mr. Hughes that a fine new face tissue was being perfected by the company and would soon be placed on the market.

Mr. Hughes, speaking for the president of the company, J. J. Herb, said the mill started operating in Bellingham in a small way in 1927. When sales demonstrated that western products were as acceptable to the public as those of eastern make, the company began making money and expanded to its present capacity. It is now recognized as one of the finest industries in Bellingham.

WHEAT STRAW CROP LARGER THIS YEAR

The largest wheat straw crop in several years is being harvested in the Sacramento Valley by employees of the Fibreboard Products Company of Antioch, California.

A crop of 22,000 tons is expected this season as compared to 15,000 tons during the summer of 1933 and an average of 8,000 tons for several seasons previous. This year's yield will be about one ton per acre. Wheat farmers of the Sacramento Valley will benefit by the extra income from the large yield of straw.

Fibreboard Products uses wheat straw in the manufacture of heavy papers such as board and egg case fillers.

RETURNS TO SWEDEN

A. T. Klingberg, chemist with the Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation, Port Angeles, Washington, left August 6th for his home in Sweden. Mr. Klingberg came to the Pacific Coast in 1930 as chemist for the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Everett, Washington, leaving there later for Port Angeles.

E. M. MILLS AND NORMAN GIBBS IN HOQUIAM

E. M. Mills of San Francisco, head of several pulp and paper mills along the coast, and Norman Gibbs of Port Angeles, resident manager of the Olympic Forest Products and Washington Pulp Company met in Hoquiam at the Hotel Emerson for a brief business visit late in July.

DANCE GIVEN BY BASEBALL LEAGUE

A benefit dance was held by the Interdepartmental baseball league of the Crown Willamette Paper Co., Wednesday, July 25th, at the Spree Pavilion in Camas, Washington. A good crowd and the spirited music of Lyle Tidland's dance orchestra as well as the many fine prizes donated by local merchants all contributed to a successful evening.

The team captains in charge of the dance were Jack Robertson, Walter Allen, Lester Stamper, Virgil Bush, Charles Galloway and C. J. Beaver.

Teams from the different departments of the mill have been playing at the ball park several nights a week. Vic Gault is manager of the office team, Herb Duvall of the converting plant players and Jim Shively of the bag factory team.

Continued from page 11

For the purpose of better comparison, and in order that the account for the war period may be set off by itself because of its special features, the accounts have been set up for four separate periods within the total period of 38 years covered by these studies. The first period is from 1896 to 1914, during which a relatively satisfactory state of commercial intercourse existed throughout the world; the second from 1915 to 1922, in which our trade with the world was distorted by the World War; the third from 1923 to 1929, during which the foundations for present conditions in world trade were laid; and the fourth from 1930 to 1933.

I invite your attention to certain outstanding items of each of these periods, namely:

Period 1896-1914—

1. The value of the goods we exported exceeded by the sum of \$8,853,000,000 the goods we imported.

2. Our tourists and immigrants spent or sent abroad funds to the extent of \$6,080,000,000.

3. Our own foreign investments increased from \$500,000,000 at the beginning of the period of \$1,500,000,000 at the end of the period.

4. At the beginning of the period foreign investments in the United States amounted to \$2,500,000,000, and at the end of the period they had increased to the new high of \$4,500,000,000.

1. The value of the goods we exported exceeded by the sum of \$21,186,000,000 the goods we imported.

2. Our tourists and immigrants spent or sent abroad funds to the extent of \$3,500,000,000.

3. Our own foreign investments (private) increased by \$6,779,000,000 during this period, and we acquired obligations of foreign governments (the "war debts") in the sum of \$10,304,000,000.

4. At the beginning of the period foreign investments in the United States amounted to \$4,500,000,000, and at the end of the period these were reduced to about \$2,250,000,000.

Period 1923-1929—

1. The value of the goods we exported exceeded by the sum of \$4,976,000,000 the goods we imported.

2. Our tourists and immigrants spent or sent abroad funds to the extent of \$7,021,000,000.

3. We took new foreign investments to a grand total of \$7,140,000,000.

4. During the period foreign investments in the United States in-

creased by the sum of \$4,568,000,000.

Period 1930-1933—

1. The value of the goods we exported exceeded by the sum of \$1,631,000,000 the goods we imported.

2. Our tourists and immigrants spent or sent abroad funds to the extent of \$2,828,000,000.

3. Our investments abroad were decreased by the net sum of \$521,000,000.

4. Foreign investments in the United States were decreased by the net sum of \$2,289,000,000.

I am transmitting with this letter certain summary sheets for the periods discussed and a recapitulation, in detail, for the entire period. During these preliminary studies I have become convinced that a change is necessary in our approach to foreign trade activities and their relation to our domestic problems. We must develop complete balance sheets between this country and each of the countries with which we are now dealing or with which we propose to deal. Certain information necessary in preparing these new balance sheets is not now available to the Government—I have particular reference to capital movements. To understand the past and to prepare for the future we must get the facts.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE N. PEEK,
Special Adviser.

BELLINGHAM PULP MILL DAMAGED BY FIRE

A fire broke out on the roof of the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company's plant at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 28th. The prompt action of the mill's employees in turning the hose on the flames checked the blaze before the firemen arrived. The two fire companies soon had the fire under control. Only minor damage to the roof resulted.

FIR-TEX WILL RESUME OPERATIONS

The mill of the Fir-Tex Company will again start operating on a three-day a week basis early in September. Resumption of operations will materially aid employment in St. Helens, Oregon, where the Fir-Tex plant is located.

NEW BULLETIN

A new bulletin has been issued by the Improved Paper Machinery Corporation of Nashua, New Hampshire, covering their new advanced line of Vacuum Filters designed for the pulp and paper industry.

DR. BROWN ON EASTERN TRIP

Dr. Robert E. Brown, research chemist at the Rainier Pulp and Paper Co.'s plant of Shelton, Washington, left on business trip to the East coast the middle of July. He visited the Du Pont Cellaphane Plant at Buffalo on a special mission for the pulp company.

PAPER BAGS FIND BIG MARKET IN GERMANY

The market for heavy paper bags in Germany has increased immensely during the last year. The demand follows the extensive road building and construction activities of the Government, according to the reports of American Consul Jesien at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. This is due chiefly to the increased production of cement, which has already reached four times the volume of last year, and is now packed almost exclusively in heavy paper bags.

Due to this unprecedented demand for kraft paper and paper bags, the local factories have fallen behind in deliveries. This situation is complicated because the current supply of kraft paper is insufficient to meet the requirements of the bag factories. Fertilizers and heavy chemicals are likewise packed in kraft paper bags.

RAY SMYTHE MAKES TRIP

Ray Smythe made a flying visit to Los Angeles in July to visit the plant of the U. S. Electrical Manufacturing Company, whom he found very busy with orders for their Vari-Drive Motor Reducer. While in Los Angeles Mr. Smythe drove down to Agua Caliente to take in the racing.

On his return trip he stopped in San Francisco on business in connection with the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Company account.

300 MEN BACK TO WORK AT COLUMBIA PAPER MILL

The Columbia River Paper Mill and saw mill called 300 men back to work about the middle of July for the first time this year. The entire plant, the saw mill, the sulphite mill, the sulphite drier and both paper machines resumed operation, thus providing work for nearly all the employees of the plant, many of whom have been out of work all year.

One or both of the paper machines and the sulphite mill have been running at modified activity for most of the year, but this general resumption of operations represents the greatest activity this year.

**STRIKE EFFECTS RAPIDLY
DISAPPEARING**

The effects of the coast-wide maritime strike on the pulp and paper industry are no longer in evidence. Most mills maintained more or less steady operations although shipments of finished products had to be limited entirely to rail and thereby costing the plants considerable extra money to keep their customers supplied. Throughout the strike the attitude of mill executives was that of loyalty to customers and employees, so operations were maintained in spite of the many obstacles imposed by the shipping tieup.

Fuel oil supplies failed in several communities, forcing the mills to shutdown for a few days. The shortage was speedily alleviated when the strike ended the last of July.

Heavy operating schedules are now making up for lost time and all ships taking pulp and paper are being loaded to the limit and rushed on their way. Employment is at a higher level than at any time this year.

OYSTER SUIT DISMISSED

The Blass-Helser suit against the Rainier Pulp and Paper Company of Shelton for alleged damages to oyster beds in Oyster Bay, started before Judge E. E. Cushman in the federal court at Tacoma on July 5th, and ended Saturday night July 28th, in the discharge of the jury which had hung for 63 hours and reported no hope of an agreement. The case, which lasted for 22 days, brought experts to testify on both sides; but the jury's deadlock remained. If the plaintiffs petition, the case will be reassigned at a hearing Monday, September 17th, when the court reconvenes.

JOHNSON BARS EX-AIDE

General Hugh P. Johnson, NRA chief, asserted while in Chicago August 4th that he would not recognize W. W. Pickard, formerly a deputy NRA administrator, as coordinator of the paper and pulp industry.

Mr. Pickard resigned about a month ago from the Recovery Administration to take his new position with the Paper Industry Code Authority.

General Johnson said, "I will not recognize Pickard as an official of a code which he helped to make. It's an obvious violation of ethics in my opinion."

L. M. ALEXANDER DIES

L. M. Alexander, president of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company of Port Edwards, Wisconsin, and of the Inland Empire Paper Company, Spokane, Washington, died at his home in Port Edwards August 7th.

On October 15th of this year Mr. Alexander would have completed 44 years of association with the Nekoosa-Edwards Company. He was seventy-six years old on July 12th.

Mr. Alexander was one of the organizers of the Inland Empire Paper Company and possessed great faith in the future of the West's pulp and paper industry. He was a man of many accomplishments, and contributed his time and money to many causes, among them Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin, which specializes in the teaching of pulp and paper making chemistry through its Institute of Paper Chemistry.

NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING

A large chemistry building is now under construction at Washington State College in Pullman. When completed it will increase the research facilities to a large extent and will enable the chemical department of the college to better serve the industrial interests of the entire state.

**McARDLE NAMED DEAN AT
IDAHO FOREST SCHOOL**

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, formerly chief of the section of silviculture at the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon, has been named dean of the school of forestry at the University of Idaho, according to an announcement by President M. G. Neale of the university. McArdle will succeed Dr. Francis Garner Miller, who died last spring.

Dr. McArdle received his forestry training at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1923. After several years with the U. S. Forest Service as a specialist in forest mensuration, he returned to the university for graduate work and was granted his doctor's degree in 1930. Since that time he has been at the Portland forest experiment station in charge of forest management.

The new dean was born in Lexington, Kentucky, saw service in the army during the world war and has traveled extensively in the forest regions of this country. He is the author of numerous technical articles and reports on forestry subjects.

SHAFFER RESUMES OPERATIONS

The Shaffer Pulp Company, unbleached sulphite producers of Tacoma, resumed production August 7th with a fair domestic order file and new business is being booked in moderate volume. Export sales are good and the plant is expecting to run steadily at full capacity.

Part of the export orders come from Japan, which is constantly increasing its business with various Pacific Coast pulp mills.

A. D. "Dad" Wood is back on the job as superintendent. The mill started right off making commercial pulp for it had been kept in first class condition while closed down. Ralph Shaffer is president and Arthur W. Berggren, vice-president and treasurer.

**PULP MARKET EXPECTED TO
IMPROVE**

The Eastern wood pulp market, although quiet early in August, is expected to pickup toward the end of the month as the paper mills become better able to define their requirements for the fall months.

The sale of paper is improving and the mills anticipate a busy fall, but so far are not sure to what point the demand will rise. Hence they are holding their pulp purchases down to a minimum until their needs are more clearly indicated.

Pulp prices are steady. The market shows no pressure from sellers.

PARAFFINE EARNINGS JUMP

Net income of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., for the fiscal year ending June 30th was \$2,018,120 as compared with earnings of \$395,359 in the preceding year, or \$4.24 per common share against \$.83 in 1933.

CHLORINE TEAM WINS

The baseball team of the Tacoma Electrochemical Company of Tacoma has won the championship of the Commercial League over stiff opposition, and are now engaged in an elimination series with the champs of other leagues for the championship of the city of Tacoma.

Winning the pennant in the Commercial League brought with it a beautiful silver loving cup, which rumor has it, will not be filled with either chlorine or caustic soda.

There are rumors about Tacoma that the Tacoma Electrochemical team gassed its opponents, but we understand there is no basis for such accusations.

LONGVIEW FIBRE

Continued from page 13

A feature of this installation is the use at each bearing housing of a special oil feed from a small auxiliary chamber so arranged that in case of any failure of the circulating system, oil will be automatically fed to each bearing from its own reservoir for an extended period of time. This means that the circulating system could go out of operation entirely and the bearings would continue to receive lubrication for at least eight hours of operation.

At the various points in the wet end press section and around the 12 foot dryer where press rolls or pressure rolls are used, the old-fashioned weight and lever system of applying the pressure has been dispensed with in favor of a new and improved system. It had been demonstrated that the old weight and lever system could not be expected to maintain uniform nip pressure conditions at all times, particularly due to the fact that small inaccuracies caused movement of the weighting system and the inertia of these parts resulted in considerable fluctuation in the nip pressures.

The Longview machine is equipped with a newly-designed device which entirely eliminates these old-fashioned systems and maintains a positive and uniform nip pressure. The top press rolls and the pressure rolls at the 12-foot dryer are lifted by power, thus eliminating a very considerable amount of manual labor as well as saving much time when felt changes are to be made.

RAINIER SHIPS LARGE ORDER

More than a 1000 tons of pulp were shipped early in August from the mill of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company of Shelton, on the NYK liner Hikawa Maru. The pulp was part of the shipments to Japan held up by the maritime strike, and was the first large shipment to leave since the ending of the strike.

COUSINS RETURNS TO STATES

Dennis Cousins, formerly superintendent of the St. Regis Kraft Company's Tacoma pulp mill, is now living in Portland after spending some time in Ocean Falls, B. C., working on sulphate problems for Pacific Mills Limited. Mr. Cousins plans to move his home to Camas, Washington, soon, where he is assisting Dr. E. C. Lathrop, Technical Director.

PULP WOOD PRODUCTION UNDER LUMBER CODE

In the hearings recently concluded in Washington, D. C., on Article 10 of the Lumber Code, it was agreed that all manner of timberland, including farm wood lots and areas from which pulp wood is cut, should be brought under the provisions of the lumber code and should be subject to the sustained yield and fire protection policy set forth under Article 10.

Forest Taxation occupied a major place in the work of the conferences held under Article 10. The conference outlined the following fundamental reforms which the forest tax situation requires as follows:

1. Reduction of the total burden of taxation on real estate, in part through more economical administration of local governments without, however, curtailing necessary public functions.
2. Distribution of the burden of taxation with greater equity through improved tax administration, particularly as to methods of assessment and collection.
3. Adoption of a method of forest taxation which will give appropriate treatment to forest properties the conservative management of which requires a period of income deferment.

It was suggested that of the plans proposed, the "deferred timber tax" comes the closest to meeting the requirements for immediate legislation. The essential features of this plan are:

1. Segregation of the total assessed value of forest property into land value and timber value, and payment of the annual property tax on land value in the ordinary manner.
2. Deferment of property tax payments on timber value until income is realized through the cutting or sale of timber and other forest products.
3. Payment of taxes on timber value due to local units of government from a timber tax fund to be provided by the state.
4. Repayment to the state timber tax fund in years when income from timber is realized on deferred timber taxes, accumulated without interest, together with the timber tax of the current year; total repayment within any one year limited to a fixed per cent of the stumpage value of the forest products cut or sold in that year.
5. In case of extraordinary loss through fire or other causes, reduc-

tion of the deferred timber tax carried forward from the preceding year to the assessed value of timber in the current year.

6. Treatment of all forest property in one ownership in a tax billing district as a unit for the purpose of administration

CHIEF FORESTER SILCOX VISITS NORTHWEST

F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States forest service, will arrive in Portland August 16, from California, and will spend approximately a week studying conditions in the various forests of the Pacific Northwest regional area with regional forester C. J. Buck.

Silcox, who became chief forester in November, 1933, was one of the organizers of forest service administration in the west over 25 years ago, and for a time had charge of the national forests in the northern Rocky Mountain region, which includes the states of Montana and Idaho.

As chief of the forest service, he is not only responsible for the administration of 162,000,000 acres of national forest land in the United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico, but also for a large part of the work of the civilian conservation corps. As one of the features of his visit he is expected to meet Director Robert Fechner, who arrives in the Northwest August 9, and visit with him some of the C. C. C. camps in Washington.

SPAULDING PLANNING TO RESUME

The Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company's mill at Newberg, Ore., expects to start operations soon. No definite date has been set as the pulp mill ships most of its output to Japan and no Japanese ships are in the Portland harbor at present and none expected immediately. Why not ship the pulp on American trans-Pacific ships?

RAFTING LOGS TO PORT ANGELES

The Saginaw Timber Company of Aberdeen is rafting a Davis type raft of some 600,000 board feet of spruce logs from Grays Harbor to the Washington Pulp & Paper Company's newsprint mill at Port Angeles, Washington.

The tug Arthur Foss left the Harbor August 17th and with favorable weather expected to reach the Straits of Juan de Fuca in two days.

FLORIDA FIGHTING FOR FEDERAL MONEY TO BUILD KRAFT PULP MILL

Florida is asking Public Works Administration money to finance a kraft pulp mill at Fernandina, Florida. Application was made by the Florida Agricultural and Industrial Relief Commission for a loan of \$5,653,000 to construct a plant which would produce 120,000 tons of kraft pulp yearly and furnish permanent employment to about 1,500 people, as well as furnishing a nucleus for the practice of sustained-yield forest management.

Engineering features of the proposal were approved by PWA engineers and a hearing was held July 19th before the Technical Board of Review of the Public Works Administration in Washington. The hearing brought out that the Union Bag and Paper Company had agreed to build and operate the pulp mill providing Federal aid could be obtained. Union Bag indicated it would eventually shift its paper and bag making operations either in part or entirely from northern locations to the pulp mill.

Production of the Fernandina pulp mill would displace foreign kraft pulp now being purchased by Union Bag and would not constitute over production in the United States. The total kraft paper production in this country would not be increased by the plant's construction, according to Alexander Calder, president of the Union Bag and Paper Company.

Opposition to the use of federal money for this purpose was offered by the American Paper and Pulp Association, representing northern manufacturers of kraft pulp and paper. J. N. Harvey of the Advance Bag & Paper Company, competitors of Union Bag appeared before the Technical Board of Review to oppose the loan grant. Harvey described the federal loan as unfair, alleging it would give Union Bag a competitive advantage over other manufacturers through the low interest rate on the federal loan.

James H. Allen, representing the Florida Agricultural and Relief Commission disputed Mr. Harvey's statements, saying that a forest conservation program agreed to by Union Bag would offset any advantage accruing from the use of federal money.

While the Technical Board of Review's hearings were in progress Governor David Sholtz of Florida wired the board as follows:

"Am advised that American Paper & Pulp Association opposes Florida's application for loan to build wood pulp mill at Fernandina not because project competes with production of United States industry, but because it competes with foreign production in world trade.

"If my information of facts affecting this industry is correct Florida vigorously dissents and appeals against your accepting any such protest.

"Florida at all times willingly recognizes that federal authority must maintain national interests above those of any single state, but we insist that to penalize this state and block the marketing of its great natural resource for supposed benefit of foreign countries whose product enters without tariff duties, is unstable, unsound, subversive to economic justice and monopolistic in extreme."

The Technical Board of Review of the PWA is holding its decision in abeyance for further study. Early in August other protests were filed with Secretary of the Interior Ickes under whose supervision the Public Works Administration is working.

These later protests came from Senators Hale and White, Maine Republicans, and Representative Utterback, Democrat, of Maine. Through them Governor Brann of Maine has also entered his objections. The Maine protests are based upon allegations that a Southern pulp industry could not exist without a high protective tariff which might interfere with proposed tariff trade agreements under the recent Reciprocal Trade Act. They also allege that the development of a Southern industry would only handicap an already suffering paper industry in the Northeast and Northwest.

Francis P. Garvan of the Chemical Foundation, New York City, is energetically working in behalf of the federal establishment of pulp mills in the Southern states.

More than half of the kraft pulp now consumed in the United States is imported from foreign countries, and American labor does not benefit from the production of this large tonnage.

ZUMWALT IN PORTLAND

W. B. "Bruce" Zumwalt, who resigned the first of the year as general superintendent of the Powell River Co., Ltd., newsprint mill, is now living in Portland, Ore.

INLAND EMPIRE PLANT DOINGS

Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood, Wash., has been operating on a mixed schedule. During May and June the plant was on a rather heavy producing program, but during July and the forepart of August experienced the summer lull. The plant does not own any timber, drawing its wood supply from lumber companies and small logging contractors within a considerable radius of Spokane. Wood is only bought in the round log, hemlock, spruce and two varieties of white fir being the woods used.

Water for the mill is drawn from wells. The temperature does not vary more than 4 to 5 degrees F. throughout the year and is also of constant hardness.

Sales of mimeograph paper are expanding and this division of the business is steadily gaining ground. W. A. Brazeau, in charge of sales, feels that the outlook for sales in this division is especially promising.

For some time the company has been seeking to have freight rates lowered into Oklahoma, Texas and other Southwest sections. Data has been presented to the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, but this body, as yet, has taken no official action.

Myron Black is looking forward to attending the annual national convention of TAPPI.

POSTAL CARD IS 10 BY 15 INCHES

Arthur O. Zimmerman, manager of the Pacific Straw Paper & Board Company at Longview, Washington, sent a large postal card of paper board to the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce to express his appreciation for the fine reception he had received during a recent visit in Tacoma.

NEW BLEACHING UNIT FOR SOUNDVIEW MILL

Operation of the first of two new bleaching units at the Soundview Pulp Company began the last of July. The two new bleachers will balance other operations in the making of sulphite pulp.

Another important addition is the installation of two automatic power type wood barkers in the sawmill. These are of the latest type for removing bark from cants, edgings and trimmings with a minimum of loss. Each machine is capable of handling more than 1,000 pieces an hour.

These are only two of a series of improvements in progress or anticipated in the near future by the Soundview Pulp Company.

WEST LINN SECTIONAL DRIVE HAS LONG SERVICE RECORD

More than 450,000 tons of paper have been run over the reels of No. 9 paper machine at the West Linn mill of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, since production started November 11th, 1920. Nearly fourteen years of steady, uninterrupted paper production is an excellent record, but in the case of No. 9 it is particularly noteworthy for No. 9 was the first paper machine on the Pacific Coast to be equipped with a sectional electric drive, and the second machine to be so equipped in the United States according to the best information obtainable.

The General Electric Company designed and built the sectional electric drive for No. 9, a 164-inch Bagley & Sewall newsprint machine. Though a pioneer job the same original drive, motors and all, is running steadily today at a speed of 1,085 feet per minute, a speed maintained with little change for almost fourteen years.

The drive is of the synchronous tie-in type with motors direct connected to the intake shafts. The original design called for eight sections. The motors are slow speed, direct current, with regulating synchronous motors driven by belts and cone pulleys to provide easy draw adjustment. The problem of maintaining the draw in the variable speed end of the machine was successfully overcome in the initial installation and while on later machines, the method of control has been developed and changed, that first applied to the West Linn machine continues to work satisfactorily.

This No. 9 drive has been in practically continuous operation since November, 1920, and furnishes abundant evidence of the fundamental soundness of the sectional drive principle and its application to sustained paper production at high speeds.

The reliability of this General Electric sectional drive has been demonstrated by the fact that every one of the original section motors installed in 1920 has run continuously without failure.

The application of readily measured power to the paper machine, through the sectional electric drive,

has led to many other developments and improvements in the design and construction of the machine itself. With the sectional drive a detailed study was now possible of the power requirements of the different sections of the machine running at varying speeds. It also became possible to apply the required power to each section of the paper machine without either wasting power or under powering some one section.

Sectional electric drives with their ability to run at high speeds had much to do with the applying of anti-friction bearings to paper machines.

The years since 1920 have seen many changes in paper making, and

the Selsyn controlled sectional drive of today is far ahead of the drive on No. 9 at West Linn in simplicity and adjustability. Electrical energy has been harnessed to perform a variety of work in the paper mill not thought of a scarce fourteen years ago.

At the forthcoming TAPPI Convention to be held next month in Portland, Oregon, a number of new ideas will be presented by the electrical industry on the application of electricity to simplifying and better controlling the multiple processes of pulp and paper production. The next decade may witness even greater strides in electrifying our industry.



Several of the original General Electric sectional drive motors which have run almost continuously since installed November 11, 1920, on machine No. 9 in the West Linn mill of the Crown-Willamette Paper Co., West Linn, Oregon. Built by Bagley & Sewall.

Meet Us in Portland!

TAPPI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

**Hotel Multnomah
Portland, Oregon
Sept. 10th to 13th**

**An Excellent Program of
Technical Subjects and Recreation**

**Two Special Trains Leaving CHICAGO
Sept. 5th--10:30 p.m.**

Chicago Headquarters: PALMER HOUSE

For Train Reservations Wire:

**G. S. BRAZEAU, Rm. 1401
307 N. Michigan, CHICAGO**

**C. H. CHAMPION—R. T. VANDERBILT CO.
230 Park Ave., NEW YORK**

For Hotel Reservations Wire:

**JOHN H. HASSLER
220 S.W. First, PORTLAND, OREGON**

**Sponsored by
Pacific Coast Section of TAPPI**

THE NEW JONES Multibeater

will effect such sweeping savings in your beater room, through greatly reduced operating costs, that it will pay for itself in a short period, and return splendid dividends on the investment, year after year.

We hope you will be skeptical about this. We should like you to challenge it. We should appreciate having an opportunity to prove it. May we?

Pacific Coast Supply Co.

Seattle—Portland—San Francisco

Exclusive Pacific Coast Representative for the entire line of paper mill products made by

Jones

A name that has won a world-wide reputation through 75 years devoted to paper-making progress

NEW REGISTER CUTTER REGULATOR

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announce a new register cutter regulator for regulating high speed cutting of paper, cellophane, cloth and similar materials in accordance with printed matter, labels or other patterns where both forward and reverse correction of the position of the material is required. The equipment preferably is arranged to operate from phototubes, receiving impulses from a spot on the paper. Operation may be obtained also from contacts operated by a small perforation in the material or by a conducting section.

Among applications are the regulation of:

Cutting of plain or waxed paper for bags or packages for coffee, bread and similar products.

Cutting of cellophane for bags or packages for confections, toilet articles, garments, etc.

Cutting of cardboard or corrugated paper with respect to definite length of printed matter.

Automatic register cutting control not only increases the output of machines, but also improves the accuracy of the operation and, therefore, improves the quality of the product. Production costs and wastage are reduced to a minimum.

WHY NOT ON THE WEST COAST?

A Swedish cellulose mill has increased its steam capacity from 55,000 pounds to 80,000 pounds per hour by pre-drying hog fuel from 60% H₂O to 40% H₂O. This particular plant is equipped to use pulverized coal in conjunction with wood refuse but by pre-drying the wood refuse the use of coal is unnecessary, the same boilers giving sufficient capacity with wood refuse alone.

Why not do this on the Pacific Coast where burning of wet hog fuel is often a serious problem?

A GROUP of timber owners who own and control 40 years' supply of pulp wood timber in Washington with available water power and mill-sites for both rail and water shipments, invite large users of wood pulp to join with them in building and operating a pulp mill.

Full information furnished upon request.

J. A. STEWART,
807 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington

T · R · A · D · E · T · A · L · K

of those who sell paper in the western states

+ + + +

INLAND EMPIRE PAPER TRADE IMPROVES

Paper jobbers in the Inland Empire report a marked improvement in business this year. There has been the usual summer lull, but on the whole sales are proceeding at a good pace and the outlook is regarded as favorable for the fall trade. Stocks in jobbers and consumers hands are none too large.

MOVES TO KANSAS CITY

Robert R. Smith, formerly in charge of program work at the Camas mill of Crown-Willamette and in San Francisco and Portland as well, has been transferred to Kansas City to work in the Crown-Willamette sales office there.

Smith, Davidson & Wright

The turning point in earnings of Smith, Davidson & Wright, paper wholesale house of Vancouver, B. C., has definitely been passed after several years of operating deficits, and sales have improved ever since the beginning of the year, according to the company's annual report, just issued.

An issue of 3,000 first preference shares carrying 10 per cent cumulative was made in 1929 for the purpose of purchasing 15,000 shares in Westminster Paper Company common stock and for supplying additional working capital and liquidating bank loans. Westminster Paper Company has been paying a cash dividend of 4 per cent on the common shares since October 1, 1932.

Resumption of dividend payments on preferred shares which were suspended at the end of 1931 will not occur until general business improvement has continued a while longer.

After writing off between \$6000 and \$7000 depreciation the company's net profit amounted to \$3,000 in the year ended November 30, 1933. This compares with a loss for the previous year. While volume of sales has increased considerably, prices are still so low that the profit

margin is almost negligible in certain lines. As long as this condition continues the company will be unable to return to its former earning power, the management points out.

Capital surplus was increased during the year from \$26,665 to \$30,620. The company holds stock in Stanley Paper Company and Pioneer Envelopes Ltd., as well as in Westminster Paper Co.

The balance sheet shows current assets of \$398,367 and liabilities of \$217,150.

NEW LOS ANGELES JOBBER

The Hartman Paper & Envelope Co., at 1147 Wall Street, Los Angeles, opened for business on Monday, August 6th.

They will carry a full line of fine papers and cater to the printing trade exclusively.

The owners of the firm are Floyd B. Hartman, who has been connected with jobbers of the middle west on the coast in executive capacities for many years, having, until the first of the month, been manager of the fine paper department of the Wholesale Paper & Twine Co., and Edward W. Hartman, who has also been with that firm as salesman.

Operation is started with some lines in stock, to which others will be added as rapidly as satisfactory connections can be made.

HARRISON TO NEW POSITION

H. P. Harrison, for more than two years a buyer and department manager for the J. K. Gill Company of Portland, Oregon, is leaving September 1st to become Pacific Coast manager of sales for Whiting & Cook, a subsidiary of the Eaton Paper Corporation of Pittsfield, Mass.

VISITS LONGVIEW

G. E. Thornton, associate professor of mechanical engineering at Washington State College, Pullman, visited Longview the last of July to inspect the pulp and paper plants.

EVERETT ENLARGES PAPER LINES

Results of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company's constant program of laboratory research and improvement of manufacturing processes, is evidenced by the appearance on the paper market of two new book papers.

Masterpiece Book possesses the character of a regular super book but its surface is more receptive to printing inks, being less hard. High opacity is a quality that pleases the printing trade.

Nautilus Machine Finish Book was developed to fill a demand for a blue white book paper. Though on the market but a short time, Nautilus MF has caused favorable comment from those users of paper desiring the bluest white obtainable. The line is completed with Nautilus Super and Nautilus Eggshell.

PAPER WRAPPED TWINE

A number of lumber manufacturers are showing a strong preference for paper wrapped twine manufactured by Tubbs Cordage Co., San Francisco, Calif. The paper-wrapped cord is strong and the paper wrapping makes possible a non-slip knot especially desirable in holding bundled stock.

JAPAN USING MORE FOREIGN TYPE PAPER

The demand for foreign style printing paper, newsprint and wrapping paper in Japan has increased to such an extent during the last few months that the Japanese Paper Manufacturers' Association has found it necessary to reduce its curtailment rate for the second time during the current year, according to reports of Donald W. Smith, assistant trade commissioner in Tokyo. The first reduction of the curtailment rate was made during May, when the paper manufacturers agreed to increase production by three million pounds. When this increase was found to be insufficient the June output was increased by an additional three million pounds.



"What's It Costing You to Handle Bales and Rolls?"

Every Mill executive at the Tappi Meeting will be listening when the talk turns to saving money in handling bales of pulp and rolls of paper.

In many of the largest Mills in the West, and elsewhere, "Elwell-Parker" means "money-saving" when handling loads through buildings, into storage and out again to freight car or ship-side, or doing other big-scale jobs where time and speed with safety are demanded.

Elwell-Parker Sales Engineers await the opportunity to show how you can save money on pulp and paper handling work. They will show photographs, refer you to installations, help your Engineers work out a money-saving system of "Elwell-Parkers" for your own job. Phone or write as below. The Elwell-Parker Electric Company, 4231 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

SEATTLE—Colby Steel & Engineering Co., 456 Central Bldg. Telephone: ELliott 5722. Also Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ira G. Perin, 200 Davis Street. Telephone: SUTter 1476. Also Los Angeles.

ELWELL-PARKER
trucks

CANADIAN EXPORTS

Value of newsprint exports from Canada in June was more than a million dollars higher than in June of last year, although it showed a decline from the May total, according to figures issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics. The June, 1934, value was \$6,816,158 as compared with \$5,696,713 in June, 1933, and \$7,618,467 in May, 1934.

June exports of Canadian newsprint to the United States, the principal market, had a value of \$5,609,952, out of the month's total of \$6,816,158.

Total value of exports of paper of all grades from Canada in June was \$7,277,892 as against \$5,988,610 in June, 1933, and \$8,074,867 in May, 1934.

For the 12 months ended June 30 an increase of about eight million dollars is shown in the value of exports of paper of all grades—at \$80,609,616 as compared to \$72,430,385 in the preceding 12-month period.

Wood pulp and screenings were exported to the value of \$2,116,134 in June as compared to \$1,904,248 in June, 1933, and \$2,163,636 in May, 1934.

Pulpwood exports in June were valued at \$760,000 as compared with \$528,828 in June, 1933, and \$215,612 in May, 1934.

Canadian newsprint paper went to 26 countries in June, the United States being the chief buyer with 3,298,790 cwt., valued at \$5,609,952. The values of the export to other leading countries were: Australia \$448,480, United Kingdom \$290,731, Argentina \$233,637, Japan \$50,904, China, \$27,986, Irish Free State \$27,856, New Zealand \$22,558, British South Africa \$18,982, Cuba \$16,873, Hawaii \$14,774.

Users Say



Do Last Longer

Ask about a set of these felts put on a Pacific Coast Bond Machine on April 3rd, 1933. With machine on full time, bottom felt ran until November 12th, top felt still running.



PORTLAND

2860 N.W.
Front Street

OREGON

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS

The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce has recently issued a bulletin by B. W. Scribner on the subject, "Preservation of Newspaper Records." An abstract of the bulletin follows:

An examination of newspapers published in the United States during the period 1830 to 1900 was made relative to preservation of this form of record. The papers prior to 1868 were composed entirely of rag fiber, and mixtures of this fiber with other chemically treated fibers from straw were found in some papers dated prior to 1880. Nearly all of these papers were in good condition. Most of the papers published after 1868 contained crude ground wood fiber and these had deteriorated considerably. Tests of special issues of newspapers printed since 1927 on high-grade paper for permanent library files indicate that some records will be preserved in this way.

For retarding decay of newspapers, the use of Japanese tissue paper of transparent cellulose acetate sheeting appears to be effective if all air is excluded from the newsprint sheet.

Apparently very stable reproductions of newspaper records can be made by photostatic and photolithographic printing on high-grade paper or by photographing the news page on a small photographic glass plate. The printing of the negative on glass lates in miniature (a standard newsprint sheet may be contained on a film slide of 1 inch by 1.25 inches), and the reproduction of the prints on film slides, from which they can be projected in enlarged form for reading, are suggested for consideration when extensive reproductions are made.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE DESIRES NEW CONNECTION

Successful pulp salesman and executive, American and Christian, married, now employed, is seeking new connections.

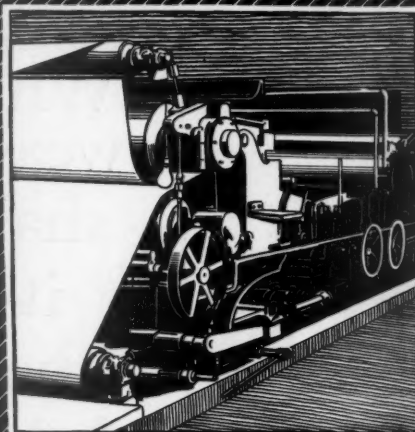
Prefers American or Canadian products. Ten years manufacturing and fifteen years selling experience. Extensive clientele. Capable of taking full charge of manufacturing or sales. Highest grade references.

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Watch Your Felts

Five years ago a few thousand dollars more or less for felts in a year's time made little difference. Today, with every mill struggling with conversion costs, even dimes count.

That is why it is so necessary that felt problems receive careful study — why the care of felts looms important — why the expenditure of more for felts than skillful operation requires, becomes almost a tragedy.

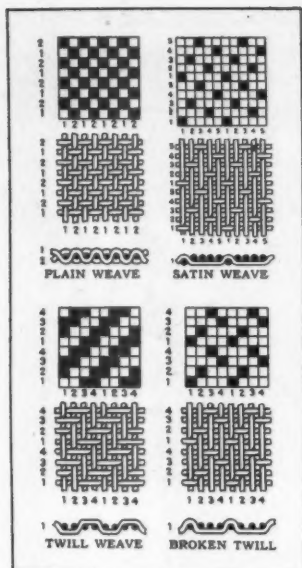
Place your felt expenditure on a par in importance with what you pay for coal and steam and the other things you buy. It is no less vital.

Go over your felt problem with an Orr representative. Adopt Orr Felts as your first step towards felting economy.

Pacific Coast Representative: GEO. S. MEDDIS
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ORR FELTS



What
weave
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be
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THAT'S a simple question. But it's a hard one to answer. And on the answer depends the quality and characteristics of the felt.

Shall it be a plain weave, a twill weave, a satin weave, or a broken twill weave?

The answer depends upon the purpose to which the felt is to be put. But you'll never find it in the textile books. They may tell you how to make each weave but what each weave will do in a felt . . . well, that's another matter.

The only way you'll answer that question is from experience.

It's when you realize all these little ramifications of felt making that you can't get out of books, and that you can't reduce felt making to a cut-and-dried formula, that you appreciate the importance of the seventy-six years of Shuler & Benninghofen experience.

And this experience has a dollars and cents value to you. Try one Hamilton Felt and let your tonnage records give you the verdict. You'll use more Hamilton Felts.

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